

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the paragraph starting at page 17, line 10, to read as follows.

A marked-up copy of the paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

A1  
Fig. 1 is a schematic cross-sectional view of a laser printer as an image forming apparatus according to the present invention. The image forming apparatus main body M represents a printer engine. A photosensitive drum 1 is a cylindrical electrophotographic photosensitive body and is rotationally driven by a driver means (not shown) in a direction indicated by an arrow R1. A charging member 2 is located in contact with the surface of the photosensitive drum 1 and is rotated in a direction indicated by an arrow R2. After the photosensitive drum 1 is uniformly charged by the charging member 2, an electrostatic latent image is formed on the surface of the photosensitive drum 1 by a latent image forming unit 3. A developing unit 4 has a hopper as a toner storage unit for storing a toner T and a developing sleeve 4a as a toner support body and develops the electrostatic latent image formed on the photosensitive drum 1. A developing blade 4b as a toner control member is provided in the vicinity of the developing sleeve 4a, which is rotated in a direction indicated by an arrow R4. An engine control unit 8 has a power source for driving the image forming apparatus and a high voltage supply circuit for supplying a bias for image formation. By the engine control unit 8, a developing bias obtained by superimposing an alternating current bias on a direct current bias is provided between the photosensitive drum 1 and the developing sleeve 4a. Thus, the toner is applied to the electrostatic latent image formed on the photosensitive drum 1 to develop it as a

A1  
(cont'd)

toner image. The toner image on the photosensitive drum 1 is transferred to a transfer material P such as paper by a transfer unit 5, which is rotated in a direction indicated by an arrow R5. The transfer material P is stored in a paper feeding cassette 9, fed by a paper feed roller (not shown), and is carried to a transfer nip N2 between the photosensitive drum 1 and the transfer unit 5. The toner image transferred to the transfer material P is carried to a fixing unit 7 together with the transfer material P and then heated and pressed thereby. Thus, the toner image is fixed to the transfer material P to become a recorded image. On the other hand, after the transfer of the toner image, toner remaining on the photosensitive drum 1 without being transferred to the transfer material P (hereinafter referred to as transfer residual toner) is removed by a cleaning blade 6a in a cleaning unit 6. The photosensitive drum 1 in which the transfer residual toner on the surface is removed is used for the next image formation that is started from the charging by the charging member 2, and thus a series of image forming processes as described above is repeated.

---

✓  
Please amend the paragraph starting at page 24, line 15, to read as follows.

A marked-up copy of the paragraph, showing the changes made thereto, is attached.

---

A2

Figs. 7A to 7C show one example of a time chart in the case where the beam-A-circuit is not controlled by the PWM circuit. The image clock as the standard in Fig. 7A, the image data of the beam "A" in Fig. 7B, and a turning on signal from the beam-A-circuit 34 based on the image data which is not pulse-width-modulated in Fig. 7C, are respectively shown.

---